FISCAL NOTE

Bill #:	SB0324	Title: Submit decrease in nonresident hunting licenses to electors	
Primar Sponso	•	Status: As introduced	
Sponsor	r: Date	Dave Lewis, Budget Director Date	
Fiscal Summary Expenditures:		FY2000 <u>Difference</u>	FY2001 <u>Difference</u>
_	e Special Revenue	\$0	(\$1,428,400)
Revenue: State Special Revenue		\$0	(\$1,428,400)
Net Impact on General Fund Balance:		\$0	\$0
Yes 1	No X Significant Local Gov. Impact	Yes No X	Technical Concerns
	X Included in the Executive Budget	X	Significant Long- Term Impacts

Fiscal Analysis

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. In license year '97, the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks sold 43,025 nonresident big game licenses generating \$14,284,000. That sales volume will remain constant in the 2000-2001 biennium.

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- 2. In license year 2001, 10% fewer licenses would be sold, with the revenue declining 10%, or \$1,428,400.
- 3. The reduction in expenses would be net of an increased expense of about \$95,000 to pay for the cost of placing Section 9 on the ballot.

FISCAL IMPACT:

	FY2000 Difference	FY2001 Difference	
Expenditures: Operating Expenses	\$0	(\$1,428,400)	
<u>Funding:</u> State Special Revenue (02)	\$0	(\$1,428,400)	
Revenues: State Special Revenue (02)	\$0	(\$1,428,400)	
Net Impact to Fund Balance (Revenue minus Expenditure): State Special Revenue (02) \$0 \$0			

EFFECT ON LOCAL REVENUES OR EXPENDITURES:

FWP surveys of non-resident hunters conducted from 1985-19990 indicate an average expenditure of \$207 per day for transportation, food, lodging, guide fees, etc. and an average stay in Montana of six days. The potential impact of this bill on businesses across the state increases to \$18.4 million per year by the fourth license year.

LONG-RANGE IMPACTS:

Each year, from license year 2001 to license year 2004, the department will sell 10% fewer non-resident licenses. By license year 2004, 15,855 fewer nonresident licenses will be sold and \$4,912,000 less revenue will be received. FWP will have to either reduce services or increase resident and non-resident license fees to offset this shortfall in revenue. If the lost revenues are replaced, either resident licenses would increase an average of 92% or non-resident licenses would increase an average of 52% (based on license year 2004 revenue).